TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1879.

Amusements To-Day, Vifth Avenue Theatre-Chines of Normandy. Grand Opera House. The Kerry Cow. Haverly's Theatre-The Magic Slipper. Saster & Blat's Garden-Con Madison Square Garden-H. M. S. Pinsfors, New York Aquacism—H. M. S. Pinsfors, Son Francisco Minstrols—Broodway and 20th st. Theatre Comique—Mailigan Guard Charder, Wallack's Theatre—Wolfert's Roost,

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, is sued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

Personal Journalism.

A few days ago a Western journalist telegraphed to this office what purported to be an account of proceedings begun or about to be instituted in court, involving the personal character of two prominent persons.

The World boasted that the same intelligence had been offered to it, and made a virtue of not publishing the news. For the World to beast of not buying the news is like a pauper boasting of not wearing broadcloth and making a virtue of his rags.

But the Herald of Sunday copies and leads the World's article, which contains a pitiful and impotent fling at THE SUN, which the Herald thereby endorses.

Now if there be one paper on the surface of this broad earth that would not willingly lay a burden to the weight of a hair on the shoulders of any human being unjustly, that paper is THE NEW YORK SUN.

THE SUN is also eminently a peace journal: but we never wait for a second invitation to a fight from a foeman worthy of our

In many respects the present proprietor of the Herald has preserved a commendable dignity in the conduct of that journal. If his present pretensions could be explained on the ground of remorse at looking over the long white row of headstones which mark the graves of persons who have been driven to suicide, or have been worried to death, by the abuse of the Herald, it would seem respectable; but why should any journal attempt to cover by an affectation of sanctimony its chagrin at defeat in obtaining the earliest news?

No journal is perfect. We frankly confess our own sins of omission, and hope to be forgiven, at least by the editor of the Herald. We have printed accounts of victories at polo, received by telegraph, while we have omitted accounts of the escapades of the same hero which would have interested, if they had not edified, one thousand times as many readers. We have no objection to any man firing pistols into his own mirrors and breaking them, although they be of French plate and cost a thousand dollars aplece. But if any man throws stones at us, even over other men's shoulders, we propose to investigate and find out whether his house as well as his mirrors is not made of glass.

Providing for Gen. Grant.

Two plans have recently been proposed for keeping Gen. GRANT out of polities and providing him with an income for the remainder of his life. The first is to make him President of a canal company; the second, to create the office of Captain-General of the Army and put him into it. In the latter case he would rank Sherman, and would be at the head of the military organization of the United States.

If GRANT wants to be President of a canal company, and if the canal company wants him for President, we do not know that anybody has a right to object. It is true that the canal company is not yet in existence; perhaps it will crystallize after Gen. Grant has become its President.

The proposition to make Gen. GRANT Captain-General of the Army is an old one, under a new form. It is advanced by a foolish contemporary, which says that the idea has been quietly canvassed, during the recess of Congress, among the Senators and Representatives at Saratoga, Newport, Long Branch, and White Sulphur Springs; that it has been received with great favor, especially by Southern members; and that it will take shape at the next session in a bill creating the office, fixing suitable pay and allowances, and tendering the new rank to Gen. GRANT "in recognition of his patriotic services in behalf of the Union, as well as to afford him permanent occupation in a congenial employment the remainder of

There are several reasons why this plan will not work. The army of the United States is already only too well stocked with Generals of various descriptions-Brigadier-Generals, Major-Generals, Lieutenant-Generals, Adjutant-Generals, Paymaster-Generals-besides a plain General who has some influence in the Military Ring, and is said to be uncommonly jealous of his position at the head of the organization. There seems to be no room for a Captain-General anywhere.

Moreover, who is prepared to say that the office of Captain-General of the Army would afford congenial employment to Gen. GRANT? He may have left his military tastes and habits in the Red Sea, where Pharaon's hosts were drowned. His observations of the ruins of many ancient nations, most of which were brought to destruction by martial ambition, may have given his mind a permanent bias in favor of the arts of peace. His intercourse with Prince Kung at Pekin, and his subsequent experience as a sort of extra official ambassador to effect a compromise of the troubles between China and Japan. may have inclined him to diplomacy. Who can confidently assert that Mr. GRANT would not be very unhappy as Captain-Gen-

eral of the Army? If Gen. Grant must be President of some thing, and the canal company does not crystallize, he might be made President of the obelisk which is to be imported from Egypt. If he must be provided for at the expense of the people, he might be created Chairman, with a liberal salary, of a perpetual commission to determine what claim he, more than any other citizen, has for permanent maintenance at the public cost.

Sioux and Zulu.

Civilization in South Africa is resorting to much the same expedients as civilization in North America in order to extend over benighted savages its beneficent sway. Stripped of verbiage, Sir Garner Wolseley's strategy seems to consist chiefly in pitting black man against black, precisely as our commanders in the far West have learned to hire red men to kill red.

In the first stages of the war much was said of the enormous slaughter of Zulus by modern firearms. The British public was slain in winrows, in heaps—at one battle it blacks were killed; at another, three thouevery thousand Zulus killed, the average I judgment was not overruled at St. Peters-

British loss was only a hundred, or perhaps a score.

One would suppose that if there were really a great principle at stake, slaughtering at so cheap a rate would be continued. If the Zulus are guilty of a crime so great in defending their land from invasion, their king from dethronement, and their nation from subjugation, it would seem as if one British soldier would be willingly sacrificed for the patriotle privilege of slaying fifty or a hundred Zulus. But not so. Sir GARNET WOLSELEY seems to have been instructed to draw off his troops, some of whom are already on the way home; while ten thousand Swazies are to be turned in against the Zulus, the Amatongas are to be stirred up and hired to go to war with CETYWAYO, and OHAM, the King's own brother, is tempted by the offer of 5,000 cattle and a chance of the succession to bring in his brother's head. With these devices, supplemented by the chances of a dreadful famine in Zululand, produced by destroying the seed and preventing the fields from being sown, it is hoped to continue the slaughter of the Zulus with the strictest economy of life on the part of the British.

This catspaw policy of civilization in South Africa recalls at once the economical methods pursued in our own land. The pitting of friendly Indians against hostile Indians has now for many years been practised with great success, and there is a standing provision for the employment of Indian scouts. In fact, bitter experience has shown that, without Indians to engage Indians, the surprise and slaughter are apt to be among white troops. Civilization, in the mean time, can chuckle, like IAGO, refleeting that whether the ally kills the enemy, or the enemy kills the ally, the gain is in having one savage the less as foe or

The Chinese and Russians in Central Asia.

According to the latest despatches the dispute between Russia and China, which threatened to culminate in war, has been averted by concessions on the part of the Russian Government. For a time the Czar seemed disposed to retain the province of Kuldia, but the advice of Gen. KAUFMANN and the formidable military demonstration of the Chinese have availed to change his mind. It is certain that the collision thus avoided, or postponed, would have entailed graver consequences than any of the conflets recently waged in Central Asia.

Gen. KAUFMANN, it is said, has lost popularity at St. Petersburg by his carnest advocaey of the retrocession of Kuldja. No doubt the wish to keep the district occupied since 1869 found a pretext in the prayers of the inhabitants to be saved from Chinese vengeance; but the Governor-General at Tashkent probably understood the matter both from the point of view of equity and expediency better than the palace favorites. The revolution which in 1862-3-4 laid waste the flourishing province of Ili or Kuldja was a Mohammedan uprising, and the Khitay, as the Buddhist Chinese are called in Turkistan, were everywhere ruthlessly massacred. According to SCHUYLER, this movement, engineered by the mollahs, was entirely unjustified, and it assuredly had the most untoward results. The rule of the mandarins seems to have been tolerant, just, and judicious, to a degree very seldom seen in Central Asia, and it had exerted a potent stimulus on industry and trade. Twenty years ago the districts of Kashgar and Kuldja, under the relatively mild and sensible sway of Chinese officials, were dotted with thriving towns, traversed by decent roads, provided with efficient means of irrigation, and they maintained in comfort a population from five to ten times larger than that which now ekes out a precarious subsistence. Their chief cities were places of resort for Russian merchants, and it was the interruption of this old trade intercourse, after the expulsion of the Chinese by the sanguinary feuds between the Tungan and Tarantchi insurgents, which brought about the Russian occupation of the northern section of the country. There the time, the supremacy of China over Kuldja or Ili being distinctly recognized. and a pledge being made of restoration when the troops of the Middle Empire should appear in sufficient force to maintain order. Seven years passed away and the Russians had come to treat the province as a permanent possession, when, in the autumn of 1876, the news came that a large Chinese army, recruited for the most part from the stalwart soldiery known as the levies of the Green Banner, had begun operations to the east of Turfan. Such as these were the troops, whole garrisons of whom in the Tungan rebellion blew themselves up or cut each other's throats sooner than surrender the posts confided to them: and the memory of their former provess revived at their preliminary successes north of the Tian-Shan. Within a twelvemonth YACUB Beg, on whom Mussulmans had bestowed the title of Athalik-Gazi, or champion father, and with whom the Russians

atrocities in Kashgar will not say it was wholly undeserved. Now Gen. KAUFMANN was perfectly acquainted with these facts, and, if we may judge from his own policy in Turkistan, he would be little disposed to sympathize with the Moslem population of Kuldja in their dread of retribution at the hands of the Chinese. He has governed his Viceroyalty in mandarin fashlon, showing himself tolerant and kindly enough to obedient subjects, but harsh and implacable toward the refractory. No one knew better than he, who has so long shaped the Russian diplomacy in Asia, how equitable was the Chinese elaim to Kuldja. He knew, too, that the province was not worth a war; that what Russia wants in Turkistan is not more land. but more husbandmen to till what land she has, and more markets to encourage tillage. It will take fifty years of settled government and a great outlay of capital to bring up the avenues of transport and the means of artificial irrigation in Khiva, Bokhara, and Khokand to the efficiency at-

had not greatly cared to meddle, was

broken like a reed by the Khitay ministers

of vengeance. No doubt a ruthless chas-

tisement was presently inflicted on the in-

habitants of the revolted province; but

those who know anything about the Tungan

tained in former times. Moreover, Gen. KAUPMANN was better qualified than the Czar's advisers at St. Petersburg to measure the difficulties of coping with the Chinese. The latter would be nearer their base of supplies than would the Russians. The raw material from which their troops may be recruited is inexhaustible. There is no limit to the quantity of improved arms and ammunition attainable at the treaty ports. Nor would there be any dearth of experienced commanders, for numbers of English officers would probably volunteer to serve in the Chinese army, as regaled with tidings of CETYWAYO'S warriors they did in the Taeping rebellion. Under these circumstances, it is no wonder that was believed or hoped that a thousand the Governor-General of Russian Turkistan should have counselled the surrender of sand or five thousand, and so on. And for Kuldja It is probably fortunate that his

burg and that he was not left to bear the brunt of a war whose burdens and dangers

he had foreshown. The truth is, the military power which China has exerted in times past, and seems still able to exert on her western frontier, is strangely underrated in Europe. It appears that the terror of her arms is traditional in Central and Southern Asia; that it stretches far beyond the limits of her direct authority, and prompts demonstrations of vassalage, apt to justify the pretensions of the Celestial Empire. Such was the report brought back by the FORSYTH mission to Eastern Turkistan, and Col. PREZWALSKI'S observations in Thibet were to the same effect. It is well known, too, that in Burmah, the Chinese influence is a far stronger and more active political force than is the British; and the Burmese King, who treats English envoys with crazy arrogance, is a submissive vassal to his feudal lord in Pekin. Still more significant is the incident lately reported from Nepaul, a State continguous to Hindostan, and commonly regarded as a satellite of the Anglo-Indian Empire. It seems that an envoy was despatched some months ago from Nepaul, or, as the Chinese call it, the "Kingdom of the Goorkhas," with tribute to the Celestial Emperor, and a letter from the Nepaulese ruler, humbly requesting that his messenger might be once more permitted to have an audience. Such an act on the part of a State which should have learned to measure the military resources of the Calcutta Government, attests the wide-reaching and profound respect still entertained for China. Where the European eye sees nothing but slow decay, and a foolish waste of means. the Asiastic mind is somehow impressed with a sense of power.

A Possibility of Gen. Smith's Resignation.

There is a possibility that Gen. WILLIAM F. SMITH may resign his office as Police Commissioner.

But not yet. All at once the brave General looms up. like a rising sun, as a Democratic candidate for Governor.

Should be be nominated, he would almost certainly be elected. In that event he might feel obliged to re sign as Police Commissioner; for the two offices would be incompatible in fact, even if not in law. Then, however, he would go out of the Commissionership, not with the dishonor which it has been meanly attempted to impose upon him, but in a blaze of glory.

JOHN SHERMAN is an old fox and a sly one. But foxes older and siyer than he have brought up in the trap at last.

Fraud Defender HISCOCK goes to the State Convention in bad company. J. J. BELDEN, the head and front of the Canal Ring, escorts him to Saratoga, and Canal Ring influence joins with HAYES'S supporters in pushing him for the Governorship. The courts have decided that Belden must refund \$387,000 which he filched from the State through Canal Ring methods. The people would very promptly decide that they wanted no more of Hiscock. BELDEN & Co., were Hiscock nominated.

If the Lone Fisherman of Franklin County hadn't been a Fraudulent Vice-President, he might have been utilized by the anti-Consell brethren in this exigency as a dark horse-a dark river horse, so to speak.

Now that TRICKETT has beaten LAYCOCK in Australia, the eagerness for a match between him and Hanlan will be increased. It has been suggested that the accident by which the oars man of the Paramatta lost a part of the fingers of one hand must so disqualify him as to make a race between him and Hanlan one-sided. But his easy victory on Friday, defeating LAYCOCK by nine lengths, tells a different story. In the aquatic world there should not be two champions, each having so good a title to the supremacy as TRICKETT and HANLAN, without a trial between them. One difficulty has been to determine whether Hanlan should go to Australia, or TRICKETT come to Canada; probably it would be best for the pecuniary interests of both those rival colonial oarsmen to row on the neutral waters of the United States.

It is estimated that the landlords of the great hotels on Coney Island will realize \$150,000 net profit this season. It is a clear case of success deserved, and moreover, New York will be all the richer for it. Thousands on thousands of dollars that might have been spent at the distant watering places have been kept here by the commedious houses of entertainment that have been erected, as it were right at our doors; and, better yet, untold thousands have not been required to be spent by the Boards of Health of the two great cities from which Coney Island is so easily reached, because so many of their inhabitants have been able to enjoy relaxation and invigorating sea breezes at trivial cost of either time or money.

By placing light iron pans under the roadbods near each station the managers of the elevated railroads have indicated a simple, cheap, and thorough method of protecting pedestrians from falling ashes, oil, and water along their entire routes.

For one who aspires so high, John Sher-MAN has been unfortunate in his political campaigning. He went to Maine with a flourish of trumpets and a series of speeches which were expected to work havee among the Greenback cohorts. But things began to go wrong among the favorite banks of the syndicate, and SHER-MAN was telegraphed for; whereupon he left his speeches unspoken and hurried away. The extension of time having been granted to the First National Bank, and the four million dollar check having been withdrawn, SHERMAN went to Ohio and began again his speeches. Two of them were delivered when syndicate troubles broke out anew, and honest John turned toward Washington, abandoning his attacks on greenbackism to defend himself from accusations of favoritism toward certain banks and putting his relatives into office-accusations that bid fair to occupy his attention until after the Ohio election.

Oars will bend and the light racing shells will skim through the water with velocity seldom seen, when HANLAN and COURTNEY meet on the 3d of October for their long expected contest, HANLAN is yet flushed with victories in the Old World, where he won the champion ship, meeting no competitor worthy of his muscle. In fact, Countries is the only man who has pressed Hanlan in a race, these two years, if the brush with RILEY, in which HANLAN was hindered by a foul, is excepted. HANLAN admits that Courtney is the finest carsman he ever met. It is reasonable, therefore, to say that the race will be between the best recognized oarsmen in the world. The place chosen is Chautauqua Lake, and the purse is to be six thousand dollars. Countries says that he is not anxious for this struggle, but he is forced into it by public demands for a meeting between him and HANLAN. He rests under the imputation of fraud in the match of a year ago, and he thinks that the result of this race, whether he be successful or not, will clear him from the accusations. This race will be the chief aquatic event of the season.

The Long Branch Pier Company Sued. The company owning the wrought iron tubular ocean pier at Long Branch has been sued by Job Johnson, the contractor, who has attached the funds of the company in the Central National Bank of this city. He claims \$7,000 as his due. On the other hand the company declars that less than \$3,000 is due him and they have begun suit against him in the sum of \$5,000 for dammes they claim to have suffered because of his celar in thishing the work upon the structure. THE DEMOCRATIC OUTLOOK.

De Gov. Robinson's Friends Control the State Committee, and will They Control the Convention !

ALBANY, Sept. 1 .- Since the Democratic State Committee met at Ningara Falls to fix the day and place of the Convention there has been a good deal of whistling among the faction that was beaten there, to keep its courage up. Some leaders are ready to declare (in public) that they see nothing in that meeting but the evidence of a "drawn battle." They say that Robinson's friends were bent on having the Convention at Sarstoga, and that when Syracuse was agreed on it was a decided victory for the anti-Robinson men. They reluctantly admit that the call is not in just the words that they would have employed if they had framed it, but they add that that is an insignificant matter. In private, how-ever, these same leaders make no pretence to having drawn the battle at Ningara Falls. They know that the Tilden-Robinson faction called a caucus, and that eighteen of the thirty-three members of the State Committee entered that caucus, participated in its proceedings, and carried out its programme to the letter. Among the eighteen were two who appeared as substitutes for members who had voted with the anti-Tilden faction at the last meeting, and one who went over to the Tildenites in person without the convenient intervention of a substitute. The natural inclination of the anti-Robinson men is to denounce these three as traitors to the cause: but discretion in this instance acts as a restraint to anger. The control of the Committee at Niagara Falls

was unimportant, except so far as it foreshadowed its control when it meets again. One cautious man, himself a pronounced friend of Gov. Robinson, remarked yesterday: "But, perhaps, the Committee will never meet again. There was an oversight at the last meeting which may lead to trouble. It has been the custom heretofore to adopt a resolution which, if it had been drawn in the usual form this year, would have set forth that the Committee do now adjourn, to meet at the Vanderbilt House in Syracuse on the evening of Sept. 9. Now, that resolution was not adopted. Mr. Schell simply moved an adjournment, and it was carried. I have called it an oversight, but it may have been a sharp trick by which the minority resolved to outwit the majority. Under strict ruling the Committee can only meet again on the call of the Chairman, Mr. Purcell. If he saw fit he could wait till noon of the 18th of September, call the Convention to order, nominate a temporary Chairman, and declare him elected. Then that Chairman could name the Committee on Credentials, and the friends of Gov. Robinson, though they had the Convention in the beginning, might find forty or fifty of their delegates ruled out and themselves reduced to a minority. I do not say that this is likely to happen, but it is one of the possibilities that ought to be considered."

Another friend of the Governor laughed this suggestion to scorn. He said: "Mr. Purcell is a pretty strong partisan, but he is an nonorable man, and would never be a party to such a game. Moreover, he is not a politician by profession, but an editor, and he knows from his journalistic experience how quickly the public would condemn an unscrupulous trick like that. He is the last man in the party who would abuse his trust in such a way. But even if the chairmanship were in the hands of such a person as Laning of Buffulo there would be no danger that the Committee would fail to meet. The majority would simply sign a call and serve it on the Chairman and on the other members. If they absented themselves a quorum would still be present, and the business would be transacted all the same. The undue haste in effecting an adjournment at Niagara Falls was due wholly to the fear of the minority that the majority would crowd through a resolution pledging every member to the support of the candidate of the Convention."

The next meeting of the Committee-assuming that it will be held on the 9th of September -is looked forward to with great interest. One man, who is usually impartial in his political observations, said: "The control of the Committee is often equivalent to the control of the Convention. The Committee name the temporary Chairman, and if they select a strong man who is best on carrying his points he can ed. For the time being his power to an recognize whom he g the opposing faction at the Convention is all t the committees (in which duty n . . ays orders) he can give his friends a most decided advantage. It is true that in 1877 the Bigelow-Fairchild faction controlled the Committee and lost the Convention. But that result was due less to the strength of the opposition than to the felly of the managers. They chose Mr. Hill of Chemung as temporary Chairman, and before he had held the place half an hour it was clear to everybody that he lacked the nerve required to carry out his part of the programme. He wavered, and tried to onciliate the opposition, and was lost. They took away from him the right to appoint the committees and he surrendered without even a show of fight. On that occasion all the advantage derived from the possession of preliminary power went, not to the Committee, but to the faction that smashed the Committee's slate. That, however, was an exception to the rule. Such a thing had not occurred before in years, and it is not likely to occur again. It may be necepted as a general proposition that the Concention will follow where the Committee lead."

The opponents of Gov. Robinson fully appreciate the importance of controlling the Comnittee, and they are not yet willing to admit that they have lost it. Said one leader of the Church movement: "Laffin has probably gone back on us-sold out to the other side; but Mr Ferguson, who named Clark, the Superintendent of Public Works, as his substitute, simply made a mistake. He did not appreciate the importance of the meeting, and gave a proxy to the first man who asked him for it. We have assurances from him that he will be present at the next meeting in person, and will act with us. He says that his feelings toward Tilden and Robinson have undergone no change since last year, and everybody knows that he was bitter against them at that time. As for Mr. Barnard, the third member of the Committee who is charged with defection, I think he went into the opposing caucus to see what was going on there. He will be back in his place at the next meeting in Syracuse. Besides, there are two or three members who are counted on to act with Robinson's friends, but who are convinced that his nomination would be unwise They refused to be governed by the clique that wanted the Convention held at Saratoga, and they may break with the caucus altogether at

When the attention of a strong Robinson man was called to these predictions, he promptly replied: "That talk is all nonsense. We are more likely to have twenty-two members of the Committee at Syracuse than we are to lose any of the eighteen who acted with us at Ningara Falls. Mr. Barnard of Oncida was always with us til last fail. He felt hurt because he had been crowded off the Committee the year before by Gen. McQuade, and that is what made him vot for Mr. Purcell for Chairman. But when he had given this proof of his independence he returned to us, and he will not go off again. Mr. Ferguson of Franklin represents a district that is overwhelmingly for Robinson, but which was temporarily sore last year over the defeat of Judge Sawyer for the Court of Appeals. that grievance no longer rankles, and Mr. Ferguson will either act with us or he will send a substitute. In addition to these there are sev eral others that we ought to have. There is Mr. McCune of Buffalo. He is the manager of the Courier, which has been stendfast in its support of the Governor. Then there is Mr. Sutphin of the First District, who in voting with Tammany is ignoring the wishes of his constituents, and who may be driven to act with us by a desire to maintain his influence and popularity. Then there is Mr. Fulton of Niagara Falls, at whose hotel the first meeting of the Committee was hold. The delegates from his district, who appointed him last year in his absence, did so with the distinct understanding that he was a pronounced friend of Goy. Robin-

son. They will be apt to have something to say If he disappoints them again. But eighteen are as good as twenty-two, so far as the control of the Committee goes, and there is no possibility that the other side will recover their lost

ground." The opinion seems to be very generally entertained that the Robinson faction will con-tinue to hold the Committee. But if a majority of the delegates should happen to be opposed to the Governor's renomination, his candidate for temporary Chairman would be ruthlessly set aside, and a flerce fight would follow. Judge Church's friends say the Convention must control the Committee next week, and that the ommittee shall not control the Convention.

ELEVATED RAILWAY CHANGES.

An Explanation of the Work that is Going on Near Chatham Square.

"What is the explanation of the apparent chaos of elevated railway things in and about Chatham square?" asked a Sun reporter of Mr. Robert Stewart, the new Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Manhattan Railway, yesterday.
"The explanation is very simple," said Mr.

"What is being done there is the arranging of the tracks and stations so that passengers can be carried up town and down town, to all points on the east side, without crossing tracks. When everything is finished, the following will probably be the operation of things:

"Starting from South Ferry, all through trains will go up the new Second avenue line, now being constructed, and seen to be finished. Passengers who wish to go up the Third avenue from South Ferry will have to change cars at Chatham square. Passengers coming down

nue from South Ferry will have to change cars at Chatham square. Passengers coming down town on the Third avenue, if they desire to go to South Ferry, must change cars at Chatham square, and go down by the Second avenue line. Passengers down town by the Second avenue line, who wish to go to City Hall, will also change cars at Chatham square. Passengers up town starting from City Hall square will keep their seats if they wish to go up Third avenue, but change cars if they wish to go up Second avenue. Thus the City Hall station will be the practical terminus of all through trains on the Third avenue."

What is the meaning of that elevated platform for cars at Chatham square station and oxtending up the Bowery?"

"That is what we call a pocket station. We propose to keep trains waiting there to accommodate all passengers who change cars at that station. We expect it will be one of the busiest points on the road, and provision must be made to carry any number of passengers likely to accumulate. These pocket stations have solved the problem of accommodating travei at the busiest hours of the day. At night, when the stream of travei sets up town, we run trains from Ninth street and Franklin square that come in after the other trains which start from South Ferry. This gives an opportunity for those who get in the cars at the way stations to have seats. There is no necessity for running trains the full length of the road for passengers who only desire to go part of the way. In like manner in the morning we have pocket stations at Sixty-seventh street and other points. So that those who live in the central part of the city may come down town without getting into cars already crowded."

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finished."
"Why should your pocket station at Chatham square and on the Bowery be so much higher than the adjoining tracks?"
"That is because there is a down grade there for the through trains, while the pocket trains run on a level grade so that they may stop and start easier."

To carry out the new arrangement part of the

run on a level grade so that they may stop and start easier."

To carry out the new arrangement part of the track at Chatham square has been taken down at the point where it joins the through track. It will be rebuilt stronger and wider. A piece of property has been bought at the junction of Chatham square and Catharine street so that the Second avenue track will join the Third avenue with a graceful sweep.

Vice-President Guilford issued a circular yesterday designating the Third and Second avenue lines as the Eastern Division, with Mr. Robert Stewart as Superintendent. The Sixth and Ninth avenue lines constitute the Western Division, of which Mr. M. Van Brocklin is appointed Superintendent, and T. T. Onderdonk Assistant Superintendent, and T. T. Onderdonk

pointed Superintendent, a: Assistant Superintendent.

How Nominations are Made in Philadelphia PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—The only officers to

be chosen in this city at the next election are Sheriff, salary \$15,000, and perquisites \$75,000 a year; Register of Wills, salary \$10,000, and perquisites difficult to con pute: and City Treasurer, salary \$10,000, and perquisite:

These are nice plums, and if the old system still existed of the Republican voters in each of the 750 election pre-cincts electing a delegate to a city convention called to nominate the candidates, it would interfere with the plans of the hungry.

In order to prevent any mistakes, half a dozen leaders get together and fix upon the candidates most acceptable to them, and then call a convention of a lew delegates from each ward to confirm their selection. These leaders namely, the flon William S. Stokley, Mayor of our city David H. Lane, Recorder; James McManes, Boss of the Gas Trust, and William R. Leeds, ex-Sheriff, met last week at the summer residence of Mayor Stokley, at Long Branch, and fixed upon the following ticket for the 80, 000 Republican electors of Philadelphia to support at the November election: Sheriff, John L. Hill: Register, Nathan Spering; Treasurer, Thomas H. Kemble.

It is probably the most distasteful ticket ever set

up in Philadelphia, and will be defeated by a majority of 15,000 if the Democrats stop quarrelling and present creditable candidates.

Protest of a Tammany Democrat.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Allow m as a Democrat to enter a protest against such men as E D. Gale and Major Quincy signing a petition or address to the Democracy of the State against the reno of Gov. Robinson, for these reasons: They do not represent the city of New York or any particular district therein. Mr. Gale is a resident of Jamaica. L. L., and has no right to claim a citizenship of our city: and as for Major Quincy, it is hard to tell where he revides—at one time in Sixty-first street, another time in a hotel in we find him similar estimates in New Jersey, and now we find him similar estimates in New Jersey, and have the tell response to represent the Democracy of the Twenty-time to represent the Democracy of the Twenty-time to represent the Democracy of this city?

I for one axe Tammany Democrat, in favor of nominating some man who will insure success to the Democracy of the State, but opposed to squatters and office-holders making themselves representative men and trying to impose on the people of this State, do hereby ender a protest against such men.

A DEMOCRAT.

NEW YORE, Aug. 30. therein. Mr. Gale is a resident of Jamaica. L. L. au

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I see that the Commissioner of Public Works has submitted to Mayor Cooper a proposition to run the city still further into debt to an estimated amount of \$1,850,000 in order to tap the Bronx, and as much more for the Byram River, with another item for a reservoir at Williamsbridge. The fact is, we have a picutiful supply for the next twenty years, if it is ecotomized. What we need is that the vart amount of wastage should be stopped, the sine cure men in that department discharged, and the vast income from Croton water not wasted in political sebery but used to pay off our city debt, or else our immense water rale lowered.

Patrick Donnelly and John Kelly.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: How is i TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-SUR-ROW IS IN that the body of a member of a secret society cannot be interred in Calvary Cemetery when one of the trustee of the cemetery, Mr. John Kelly, is a member of the cemetery, Mr. John Kelly, is a member of the secret society of the Columbian Order of Tammany Hall Parnick Donarday.

Tilden, but not Hendricks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am glad to see so many of The Sur's readers in favor of Uncle Sun Tilden tor Fresheat.

But I don't think that Hendricks would be a good can flutate for Vice Fresheat, because he is a deserter from idate for vice-removable in the party.

I shall vote for Tilden with all my heart.

A DEVOTED DEMOCRAT.

In Defence of Irishtown. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE

Son of the 20th uit is mentioned the stealing of Mr. Babcock's melons and the catching of the thieves at a string
of hovels in Irishtown. Now, as a resident of Irishtown,
I wish to say that there is no building in it which should
be classed as a hovel. The hoarest approach to it is a
little shanty, owned by Mr. Babcock. I also wish to say
that the parents of Murphy and Maury or Morely do not
live in Irishtown.

READER.

Too Slow.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I wish to call attention to the lack of proper speed in the ferry boats running between Broadway, Brooklyn, and Roosevelt street, New York. Since the introduction of steam on our Williamsburgh Broadway this route has become very popular, and f, among many, an compelled to criss daily on my way to and from business, thereby losing the lime by this ferry that I gained by the steam cars. BROOKLYR, Aug. 25.

The Cuban Insurgents.

HAVANA, Sept. 1.-The Government has reeived information from Jamaica that the insurgent chiefs Macco and Calixto Garcia still remain hence the rumors that these chiefs are at the head of the insurrectionary movements in the jurisdiction of Hol-gania and Sattings de clubs are antrue. The brether of the property of the insurrents in Santiago de Cuba, who number a little the insurrents in Santiago de the Holgania party is unknown for the men. The clust of the Holgania party is unknown importance, all political parties severcir condemns the movement.

TRENTON'S IRON INDUSTRY.

Wire for the Brooklyn Bridge, and a Float for the Obelisk from Egypt.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 26 .- For a year past all the mills in this city have been running on full time, and numbers of hands have been flocking in from the less fortunate parts of the State. Upward of 1,800 men have found employment, and their earnings have amounted to \$500,000. The iron trade was introduced into Trenton in 1845 by the venerable Peter Cooper, whose mill was at that time the largest in the United States. The works which are now conducted by his family under the name of the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company still rank among the foremost fron establishments of the country. The works occupy twelve acres, and are valued at \$750,000. The annual capacity is for 20,000 tons of ralls and 10,000 tons of beams

are valued at \$750,000. The annual capacity is for 20,000 tons of rails and 10,000 tons of beams for flooring and bridges. Among the products of the mill are rolled wrought iron beams and bars, merchant iron, and iron and steel hensed rails. This company has the exclusive control in the United States of the right to make Martin steel under a French patent. The "rolling mill," as it is usually called, furnishes employment to 550 men, and has always been regarded as an important factor in the city's prosperity. When the 'rolling mill' is running, a far-seeing merchant said the other day, "business cannot fail; but when the mill shuts down we might as well shut down too." The beams for the flooring in the New York Post Office were furnished by this company. The works are flushing a contract for rails and columns for the New York Elevated Baticoal.

The New York Elevated Baticoal.

The New Jersey Steel and Iron Company and the Trenton Iron Company were formerly one corporation. Some years and the partnership was dissolved, and the Trenton Iron Company retained the original charter, dated 1845. The works of this company are situated on the Delaware and Haritan Canal, and occupy an area of about nine acress. This company is chiefly engaged in making iron and steal wire, although it has also a rolling mill. The annual capacity of the rolling mill is 12,000 tons of wire rolls and 5,000 tons of bar iron. The expacting of the wire mill is 6,000 tons a year. The wire ranges in size from 6000 less than 1) up to No. 40, the latter being fluer than hair. Its actual measurement is ,00673 of an inch, and then hammers, eight large forge frees, and about 800 wire blocks. The company employs \$50 hands, and is filling out a large contract for No. 33 wire for telephone use. The Trenton Iron Company is represented in New York by the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt.

The John A. Roebling's Sons' Company are well known as manufacturers of wire rone, and their works are the largest of the kind in the United States. The

is represented in New York by the Hon. Abrain 8. Howitt.

The John A. Roebling's Sons' Company are well known as manufacturers of wire rope, and their works are the largest of the kind in the United States. The mills are adjacent to the Delaware and Baritan Canal, and cover about ten acres. Here wire of all kinds is produced, from the heaviest wire rope that can be minds down to the very fine wire that is weaved into cloth. The Messra, Roebling have organized a company for making this wire cloth. As a specimen of heavy wire, they turned out, lately, one piece 5,870 foet long, weighing 62,000 bounds, and costing \$10,540. Five hundred names are on the pay roll, and the rapidly increasing business will seen demand a still larger number. In connection with the wire mill is a rolling mill, with a capacity of 250 tons a week. There are three engines, giving an all 350-horse power. A large building, 200 by 40 feet, has been crested for galvanizing purposes. Last winter the works were running night and day, and were lighted at night be electricity. The business was started in 1849, by the late John A. Roebling. The class of work done in this establishment is equal to any in the world, as is shown by the Ningara Falls and other suspension bridges. They have also, the contract for supplying the wire rope for the East River Bridge.

The Procust from Company, although not the largest, is perhaps the most ent-prising of the Trenton companies, and, in point of fact, has been supplying the older mins with much of their work. The Phonix from Company is engaged in the foundry ousiness, and was started on its present basis in 1862 by the late Oharies Carr of this city. It is now conducted by a stock company, of which Nelson D. Haven is President and Treasurer. The foundry has a capacity of flifty tons a day, and the whole business represents an investment of \$150,000. One hundred and sixty-five hands are employed, and the foundry is overrun with orders. This cone is presented to that city by the late Khedive. This obe isk is sev

Disorder and Revolution in Hayti.

HAYTI, Aug. 20.-The country continues full disorder and revolution. The Liberals captured two Haytien mail steamers named the Arwin and Rouillone on Aug. 17. The Provisional Government of Port an Prince sent troops against the Liberals at Gonaryes After a bloody struggle Gonaryes took fire, and two inirds of the town was destroyed. The remainder we milaced, after his defeat at domaines, loyer Bazelai with his adherents, embaraci tor Jeremie which his pronounced in his taxor, and where he intends to make a stand. Gen. Manpoint, aided by the Nathahal from an Prince, has recaptured the The Liberals have thus been de-ngholds in the north, somati will show how the struggle will and A fire ecently at Jacmel, which caused minerise to

German-Austrian Politics.

VIENNA, Sept. 1 .- A caucus of the German onstitutional party at Ling at which sixty Deputies were present, unanimously passed a resolution expressing apprehensions for the safety of the Constitution and the interests of the German-Austrians in view of the pollucus situation created by the elections. The resultion advectors the maintenance of religious hieres, regimentations, and a reduction of expanditure, especially in

The Whitehall Gold Mine. FREDURICKSBURG, Va., Sept. 1.-The famous hitchaft gold mine on the narrow gauge railroad near Fredericksburg, formerly owned by Commisters Stock on, has been purchased by Roston caritalists, and spera-ions will be residued on Oct. 1. Some years ago this nine welded \$140,000 in seven mouths.

Blocked Sidewalks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Can you explain to uswhy it is that the retain dealers on Catharine street are allowed to obstruct travel on that there such are, by hanging out their wares in such a manner of a children to take the street must of the time white the control of the control of the time white the control of the contr waking there? I sam on he opportunities such denies.

To rus Epiron or The Stn-Sir Could not the Commissioners remove the districtions on firms sirect and Eighth avenue? The subwalks are blocked with mer chambles of all descriptions. There are also a tumber of decayed awding posts and sheds, which have at any time give way and seriously hurt some passer by Thavellan.

The Street Venders.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: There is enough of misery and poverty in New York without throwing out of work men and women whose stands and throwing out of work men and women whose stands and trade have long been implicitly sanctioned by the sustinctives. The ensemble officials, while they allow every day respectible people to be driven litted by street must need show their sutherity and expose their hard hearts dues by making begrars of those who otherwise would be willing to work for an honest livelihood.

A STATAIRITER.

A Challenge Accepted.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sing I noceen the challenge of John T. Wall of New York city to walk one or two hours. M. J. Carnort, Bathic Athletic Clab.

Modern Works of Art. From the New Orleans Parents.

The chrome that comes with a package of tea The Patch on the Pants.

Political chances and changes Bring one and another on to

And sometimes the upper dog quickly Is changed to the undermost pup: And one of the great alterations The fortune of politics grants Is broadcloth galare for a tellow Who once were a patch on his pants.

ould rive to the surface an snon Or that flesh to the average mortal Would be a beneficent boon, But there in his pride you behold him, Attending so well to the wants Of his brothers and nephews and nucles

You hardly would think that the weighty

And sisters and cousins and nunts. Full many a gem, says the peet, the caves of the ocean know; Full many a Scuator Davis The streets of New York can show Full many a Resems modern In obscurity sponts and rents;

Fall many a great party leader

Has once worn a patch on his pants. If this could be done, and that other, It something with nothing could mix, if oil could with water but mingle. If honor could grow out of tricks, Let nome dare deny that by one or Dame Fortune's most smoother stants. That man might be greatest among us

Who once were a patch on his pauts We hear that Haldwin, the Chyblier, of Canal st. an Broadway, is applied to allowed daily by others in the rade for sample ones, but he declares solving them. 11, a regardly consided that Baldwin heals the reliably shifts in trade—446.

Dr. D. Jayne's Ages Mixture cures presently and there outly Fever and Aque, Intermittent and Remittent Pe

SUNBEAMS,

-A collection of contemporary portraits

of Catherine II. is being made at St. Petersburg.

--A Chinaman is the cause of a divorce amt between a white husband and wife at Pr -The repairs of Strassburg Cathodral

necessitated by the war, are nearing their -Piloty, the great German historical minter, has finished a new picture, "The Last Momenta

-Viscount Trafalgar, eldest son of Earl Nelson, was lately married. He is descended from the great Lord's sister.

James Cameron, who has made some remarkable journeys in southern China, is about to travel overland to Canton from Pakhol.

-The six daughters of Peter Siple of North Ferrisburgh, Vt., average 217 pounds each, and h tire family of eight weighs 1,702 pounds.

-Cardinal Hergenröther has been commissioned by the Pope to submit a plan for arranging the Vatican archives, to make them more accessible. -Walter W. Stowart, who has neither

erms nor legs, has married the daughter of the manager of a Boston side show in which he is on exhibition. -Miss Porter of Detroit paid a hackman ess than he demanded, and he augrily struck her. She drew a revolver from her satchel and shot from dead Samuel Nussbaum murdered his wife at

Girardoau, Mo, and was stopped in an attempt to kill himself on the spot; but he was determined to die, and has finally accomplished his purpose by starvation. -Justin McCarthy, the new Home Rule member, is Parliamentary leader writer on the London Daily Ness. He was born in 1830, in Cork, and began newspaper life as a reporter on the Cork Exeminer under

-A man was fatally hurt by an accident at a North Carolina camp meeting, and, as he was a sin-ner, the brethren carried him into a prayer meeting, labored zealensly for his conversion, and gained a victor; ast before he died.

-The expenses of a funeral of an English soldier in Zumand are deducted from arrars in the man spay. Natal is an expensive place for a private to die in, for by the time carpenter and sexton have completed their labors but little remains out of a 63 o -A writer in the August Gentleman's Mag-

cross says that it is true of nations as of individuals that a sucer is almost as unpleasant to bear as a blow, and that we is not varye that Dickens's "American Netes" did not to more to estrange for a time the two countries than the Alabama difficulty. -Herr Isaac Lillienfeld, a member of the Jewish community at Gotha, in Germany, expressed a wish in his will that his body should be burnt after death. The cremation was effected last month, in the

presence of a large number of persons of various r -Rambe said to Walserfer, in a barroom at Princeton, Ind.: "Let's tip glasses, for this is your last drink on earth." Walserfer in right it was a joke, al-though they had once been oven enemies, and laughed is the glasses clinked together; but Rambe was indead;

arnest, and instantly killed him -The ex-Empress Eugenie has just purchased of Baron Sessier Herzinger the Castle of Wasser, burg, Upper Styria. The front contains 122 windows and the building is over 400 years old. She will have the ex-Khedive of Egypt as a neighbor, if he succeeds in buying of Moritz Von Bartmann his Castle of Pranz.

-The Widow Cohn of Rapid Creek Mo received an offer of marriage from a wealthy but old and ugly man. She wrote back to him that, within a week, she would choose between becoming his wife and another disposition of herself that she had in view. A little later he heard that she had attempted to commit suicide. -Mr. Gladstone's writings must yield a considerable sum of money, whereas speechmaking brings nothing. He has a very large family, and is not

wealthy, though his wife has a large property, so the money does not come amiss to him. His only in laughter is wife of the Master of Willington College -Two boys in Westphalia, aged 16 and 13. ost their parents by death, and were so sorrowful that they concluded to die, too. They wrote a will disposing at their money and playthings. Then the elder killed his brother with a hammer after which he swallowed

cison, opened a vein in his wrist, and shot himself brough the head. -The forest near Dillon, Kan., has an uncommon hermit in the person of a young and not ugly woman, who lodges in a rude but, eats vegetables and came of her own getting, and will not say a word to per

cons who intrude upon her. It is conjectured that she is usane; but, aside from her lonely mode of life, there is nothing in her conduct to sustain that belief. -A Congregational church in a rural Obje hborhood gets along very well without a pastor. A ung man, cossessed of fine elecutionary skill, reads report of some eminent clergyman's errmon, every Sub-day, and the rest of the nastoral work is done by de-cons. The same plan has been adopted in several other Western places, but not with so much cucees, for the Ohio reader has the ability to deliver the borrowed se

mons with all the fervor of an critical effort.

- The Dresden police lately made a descent on the houses of the leading Social Democrats of that city, and seized a great quantity of forbidden literature, which, notwithstanding the vigitance of the police is being continually smurgled through the German Post Office. The most important discovery was a number of etters from Zarich, in which was disclosed a scheme or the reorganization of the party in view of the changed

ions under the laws for the suppression of Socialism. -Allan Dinger was waylaid in Nevada by noney or life. Dinger was mounted, but marmed and the rollber had a revolver close to his head. Nevert iess he was cool and brave enough to say, "I don't be lieve you'd really shoot me and take the chance of lang itig; so I'm off," and he spurred his horse away. He say that the ride was burdly enjoyable until be got out of range; but his reasoning had been correct, and the re-

-Tailors, soap manufacturers, tobacco mists, and others commonly hire the variety show per formers in the Bowery to advertise them on the stars but the practice does not extend to the dramatic these tres of this city. In Paris, however, it is not unusually performers in important plays to interpolate mercantle puffs. Dailly and Germain, Parisian actors, detailed a quantity of fine linen from a dealer on condition that ther should in the course of a play, mention his wares favorably. They did the puffing for one night, and then stopped. The dealer has obtained intermed action em for the value of the goods, on condition that the

and not keep the contract. -The funeral of Herlig, a Socialist master urner, was the scene of a great Socialist densit Dresden. Several thousand sympathizers re body to the grave, but the police rook advantors of a old Saxon law against the public exhibition of reports can emblems to forbid the wearing of political in upon No funeral gration was permitted, and when a wealth stepped forward and spoke a few words an order was given to arrest her, the execution of which was hom-ever, rendered impossible by the closure most be room. Several wreaths were thrown on the cell notable by fore the lotter had instance on the removal of the red salk ribbons with which they were to 5.

-If Alsace and Lorraine have acquired a other stvautage by their assessments dermany, to least find their taxes lighter. They are now expens to pay about \$5,500,000 less annually then a From hinde, which makes a difference of some to collars to every family. Resides this, had the two nees continued French territors they would have a more continued French terribry they adea and a re-pay a large part of the continuedy dealy explose to tailed upon France by the war. Finally, for details toversiment has constructed expensive rathest through the new territory, which denoting sewell has private capital would have constructed them and which the French Government would not, at least for some unit to come, have been flight to found. to come, have been likely to build.

A writer in the Objoliosok endeavors to show that the greater number of the most distinguish. Russian authors have not been Russians out along ants of numberant foreigners. Thus, at me cut of the seventeenth century, the most prominent represents of the Bussian dividity measurement was sure of the Bussian of the Bussian of the Bussian of the Bussian Prince Authorized the Bussian of the Bussian Tartar descent. Among the rounders of modern hiterature, Karamzin was of Tartar, transfel of press image. The past orthogode strong of reals t transa Palish ancestar. Count Khyoson's anostrop minuted in a German magnate Newton North Sand Baratitiski were also of Polish desent Legisel Lermontol's lather was a Scotchman, his other a Tartar lady. And, haster, Davidan's miterial and of was a fermion temped flated in, who me in the middle of the tracted and exercis, was descended from an Arrelan negro-

-The discovery of two new metals is ancal as it may smith! to steak at the duffer ing of a fighter to unknown next a ter-sern or handled, yet such is the case w happened in the instance of the six tiest freezing Known trasca needs grations distribute and the deal-How the same precedent Leas to was exemiting a information all he has now to days to be lab been done for the other new metal: North dically so named after his inther and by 115. teered it in a metallic compoernes of his new metal, which white, signify manicular, of all attent the hardness of conver, and tumble at a dull red beat